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Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS PERTAINING TO TEXTILE PROCESSING

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS PERTAINING TO TEXTILE PROCESSING

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Indian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS PERTAINING TO TEXTILE PROCESSING

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 30 September 1980, after the draft finalized by the Chemical Methods of Tests Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

0.2 This Standard has been prepared with a view to eliminating ambiguity or confusion arising from various interpretations of definitions of terms relating to different types of textile processes and processed fabrics.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes definitions of terms pertaining to textile processing and processed textiles.

2. DEFINITIONS

Anti-Shrink Fabric (or Pre-shrunk, Shrink-Resistant Stabilized Fabric) — A fabric which has dimensional stability of ± 1 percent both in warpway and weftway.

Bleaching — The procedure, other than by scouring only, of improving the whiteness of textile material by decolourizing it by chemical treatment from the grey state. Treatment with optical whitening agents should not be considered as bleaching.

Bleached Fabric — A fabric which has undergone bleaching treatment.

Blended Fabric — A fabric made from yarns spun with mixed fibres or filament yarn provided the fibre component is 10 percent or more (*see also* union fabric).

Calendered Fabric — A fabric which has passed through a calender normally to smoothen and flatten it, to close the intersections between the yarns or to confer surface glaze. Special calenders with an engraved heated bowl imprint a pattern in relief or modify the fabric surface to high lustre (*see also* felt calendered fabric).

Crease Resistance — A term used to indicate the capacity of a textile material to resist and/or recover from, creases incidental to its usage.

Crease-Resist Finish (or Easy-Care Finish) — A finishing process, mainly for cellulosic fabrics, that confers the characteristic or increased recovery from creasing, a property not inherent.

Crepe Fabric — A fabric characterized by a crinkled surface. The effect may be produced in a variety of ways, for example, by the use of *S*- and *Z*-hard-twisted yarns, crepe weave or by chemical or thermal treatment.

Dyed Fabric — Fabric on which a dye or pigment has been uniformly applied and fixed.

Easy Care Finish — *See* Crease-Resist Finish.

Felt Calendered Fabric — A fabric which is processed through a felt calender (*see also* calendered fabric).

Finish — A term used to impart the desired characteristics to textile materials.

Finishing — All operations physical or chemical, to impart desired characteristics to textile materials.

NOTE — The yarn sizing for weaving should not be considered as finishing.

Grey Fabric — A woven or knitted fabric as it leaves the loom or knitting machine which has received no scouring, bleaching, dyeing or printing treatment.

NOTE — Any removal of stains or rectifying of weaving faults by dressing the goods should not be considered as additional process on grey fabric.

Mercerization — The treatment of cellulosic textiles and blends in yarn or fabric form with caustic soda solution of desired strength whereby the yarns or fabrics are swollen, dye affinity and lustre of the materials are increased.

Mercerized Fabric — A fabric which has undergone mercerization treatment.

Organdie — A plain-weave translucent fabric of light weight with a permanently stiff finish.

Perchmentizing — A finishing treatment predominantly given to cellulosic fabrics comprising a short contact with, for example, sulphuric acid of high concentration, to produce a variety of effects depending on the type of fabric and the conditions used, varying from a linen-like handle to a translucent organdie effect (applied mainly to cotton fabrics). Reagents other than sulphuric acid can also produce the effect.

Pre-Shrink Fabric — (*see* anti-shrink fabric).

Printed Fabric — Fabric on which a colour pattern has been produced with or without a definite repeat.

Scouring — Treatment of textile materials in aqueous or other solutions in order to remove natural fats, waxes, proteins and other constituents, as well as dirt, oil and other impurities.

Shrink-Resistant, Shrink-Resisting, Shrink-Resist Fabric — (*see* anti-shrink fabric).

Stabilized Fabric — (*see* anti-shrink fabric).

Union Fabric — A cloth made of warp of one kind of fibre and weft of another.

Waterproofing — Process in which the interstices of the fabric as well as the surface of the material are covered with a film or skin in such a manner that the treated material is not only water-repellent, but impermeable to air and moisture.

Water-Repellent — Process whereby the fibres of the material are made water-repellent through coating with a hydrophobic substance or by a chemical reaction, but the fabric remains porous to air and does not allow wetting to take place.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS (SI UNITS)

Base Units

Quantity	*Unit*	*Symbol*
Length	metre	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	s
Electric current	ampere	A
Thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
Luminous intensity	candela	cd
Amount of substance	mole	mol

Supplementary Units

Quantity	*Unit*	*Symbol*
Plane angle	radian	rad
Solid angle	steradian	sr

Derived Units

Quantity	*Unit*	*Symbol*	*Definition*
Force	newton	N	1 N = 1 kg.m/s^2
Energy	joule	J	1 J = 1 N.m
Power	watt	W	1 W = 1 J/s
Flux	weber	Wb	1 Wb = 1 V.s
Flux density	tesla	T	1 T = 1 Wb/m^2
Frequency	hertz	Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s (s^{-1})
Electric conductance	siemens	S	1 S = 1 A/V
Electromotive force	volt	V	1 V = 1 W/A
Pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	1 Pa = 1 N/m^2